

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. IX

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 10, 1915

NUMBER 15

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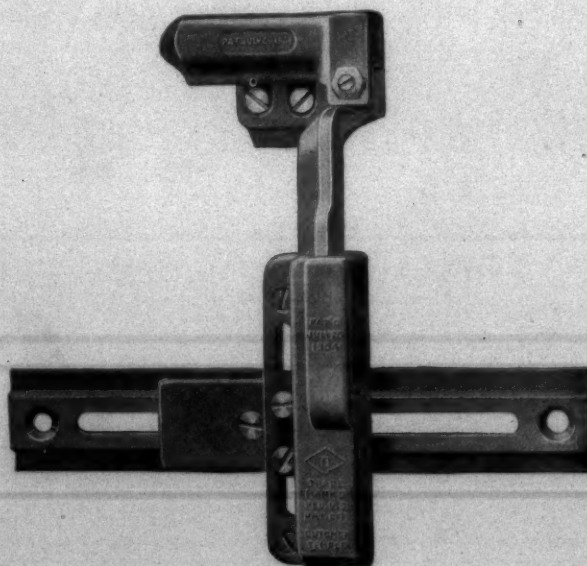
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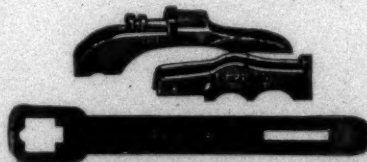
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME IX

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 10, 1915

NUMBER 15

McKelway Makes Attack on Clark

Editor of The Daily News:

Greensboro, N. C.

I note some interesting comments in your paper concerning my testimony before the commission on industrial relations, David Clark's reply and my rejoinder. As the press reports, including those of the Associated Press, were so condensed as to prevent entire accuracy, I ask the privilege of stating the case from the stenographic report of the testimony, all of which is before me as I write. This I shall endeavor to do as dispassionately as possible. I have no feeling in the matter. If the manufacturers of North Carolina have chosen David Clark as their champion, I do not see why the friends of child labor reform have any right to complain.

First, with regard to the report in your issue of May 29, that unless present plans are changed I am to be called before the senate lobby committee to be questioned as to the truth of my statements before the industrial relations commission, to be questioned particularly as to who pays my salary, and why I did not mention conditions in New England, with special reference to Massachusetts. I very much fear that such plans, if they have been formed, will be changed. There is certainly no mystery about who pays my salary; it is paid by the National Child Labor committee. The National Child Labor committee was organized 11 years ago; it was incorporated by act of Congress with power to sue and to be sued, as for instance for libelous statements made by its agents or directed against the committee. It is supported entirely by voluntary contributions of its members who now number some 8,500 people—not 85,000 as your correspondent reported—6,820 of these members being associate members contributing \$2 to \$25 a year, 481 being contributing members contributing \$7,390, 487 being sustaining members contributing from \$25 to \$100 a year and giving \$13,730 in all, and 73 being classified as donors contributing \$16,925, the largest of these donors being a member of our board of trustees, and deducting his contribution, the average contribution from the donors is between \$100 and \$200. Speaking of myself, I should be delighted to be called before the lobby committee to give any facts in my possession concerning the sources of our income or our methods of work, though I do not hope that even that would end the baseless slander with which North Carolina

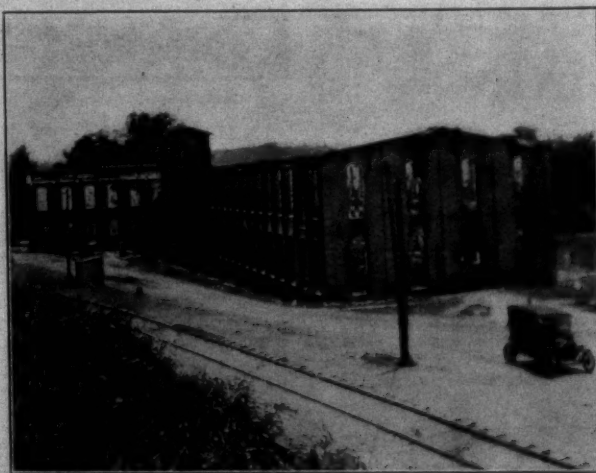
manufacturers have tried to offset the natural feelings of humanity which the people of North Carolina entertain for the protection of their young children, namely, that our committee is financed by New England cotton mill interests. There is no more democratic philanthropic organization in the country, and as I stated before the industrial relations commission in answer to one of Mr. Clark's hallucinations, it received no contribution from the Rockefeller foundation, though I also said that it doubtless would be glad to use funds so contributed, one of the uses to which the contribution might be put being the raising of the age limit for boys employed in Colorado from 14 to 16

grant the same protection to its young native white children as the legislature of Massachusetts has granted to children mainly of foreign birth and parentage. Massachusetts has an age limit of 14 for the employment of children in factories and in many other occupations, prohibits night work for children and for women, and a year or two ago prescribed an eight hour day for the employment of children under 16. Massachusetts also has made elaborate provision for the enforcement of the law, so that violations of the law have become comparatively rare. North Carolina has nominally an age limit of 13, but the apprenticeship clause has enabled the cotton manufacturers

school for the possession of the children, and the mill wins. I have not seen the figures for 1910, and they are reduced some on both sides, but in 1900 the illiterates of the white children in North Carolina from 10 to 14 years of age were 16 per cent, but in the cotton factories they were 50 per cent. In South Carolina for the same period the illiterates of the white children from 10 to 14 years of age were 14 per cent, and in the cotton mills they were 48.5 per cent. The federal bureau of labor, in its investigation in 1908, found practically the same state of facts, great illiteracy among the children of the cotton mill operatives."

Mr. Clark grew almost hysterical about my having gone back 15 years for these comparative figures. The answer to this is that there are no trustworthy statistics any later than these showing the comparative figures. The census of 1910 shows that there are only 6.8 per cent of the white children 10 to 14 years of age illiterate, as compared with 16.7 per cent in 1900. This is a record to be proud of. I stated that the illiteracy had been reduced on both sides, for the state as a whole and for the children of the cotton mills, but the illiteracy for the children of the cotton mills have not yet been published by the census bureau. The federal bureau of labor after its investigation of this subject in 1908 stated that 53 per cent of the children under 14 years of age in the cotton mills were illiterate; but I did not quote this figure before the industrial relations commission because it includes all children of school age under 14 instead of the 10 to 14-year period, and the number of children examined as to their illiteracy was not large enough to make these figures authoritative. I very much hope that the illiteracy of the children of the cotton mills has been reduced.

The fact that wages may have increased some since 1908 for both children and adults does not lessen the force of this argument, that where children are employed by the wholesale wages are reduced to the child standard. The federal bureau of labor report states—and I published in the testimony the table showing the wages of a whole group for a representative week—that "where groups contain large numbers of employees, the table of classified earnings fairly represents the amounts usually earned by cotton



Harden Mfg. Co., Worth, N. C., after the fire (See page 12.)

years. Your reporter made me say North Carolina instead of Colorado in this connection.

With regard to the complaint that I testified concerning conditions in the south rather than in New England, allow me to say that testimony had already been given in New York before the same commission by Mr. Lovejoy and others concerning general conditions; that I have talked freely enough about conditions in Massachusetts and Rhode Island when I have been in those states with an invitation to address the people of those states, but that I happen to be secretary for the southern states and on this occasion was asked to testify concerning conditions in the south. While the child labor law of Massachusetts is sometimes violated, as our agents have pointed out, it is worth while to compare the Massachusetts law with the North Carolina law and ask why the legislature of North Carolina has not been willing to

pretty generally to interpret this as meaning a 12 year age limit. It allows children to work 11 hours a day for the first five working days of the week, prohibits night work for children under 16, not for women; and the employers of these children have succeeded for 10 years or more in defeating the effort to procure factory inspection so that the Federal Bureau of Labor reported in 1908 that 71.6 per cent of the establishments investigated in North Carolina were violating even this low age limit law.

With regard to the statistics on illiteracy, I said this: "The illiteracy of the factory employees is an appalling thing. In spite of what we have heard and read in the papers about the schools the mill management have built and the teachers which they employ, there is a constant demand for the labor of the children and there is a contest between the mill and the

(Continued on Page 15)

A Few Letters.

Landis, N. C., June 4, 1915.

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir: Bully for you. You sure have the Dr. and his bunch going. Luck to you.

Yours very truly,
P. P. James.**Arista Mills Company**

Winston-Salem, N. C., June 4, 1915.

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir: We wish to express our appreciation for your very thorough, thoughtful and fearless defense of the Southern cotton manufacturers. We wish to commend you heartily on the work you are doing to enlighten the minds of ignorant people.

With kind regards, we remain,
Yours very truly,Arista Mills Co.,
A. H. Bahnson, President.**Bellwill Cotton Mills**

Wilmington, N. C., June 14, 1915.

Mr. David Clark,
Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

My dear Sir: I have just finished reading your testimony before the Industrial Relations Committee refuting the evidence of A. J. McKelway, and I feel that you are taking a noble stand in behalf of the cotton mill industry.

I, for one, thank you for the interest you take and the manly and vigorous manner in which you have proven (what we all know to be false) the statements of his kind to be false. Again thanking you, I am your friend,

H. C. Mason,
Supt. Bellwill C. Mill.**Massachusetts Mills in Georgia**

Lindale, Floyd Co., Ga., June 5, '915.

David Clark, Editor,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.:

My dear Clark: I have just read your account of your appearance before the Industrial Relations Committee. You are doing great work for the mills in the South, and we are certainly greatly in your debt. I want to endorse every single word you said. I hope you can accomplish something, although it is pretty hard to make the truth stick against the lies and misinformation handed by Dr. McKelway and the National Child Labor Committee. They accomplish their work before people that want to believe lies, and do not want both sides of the question.

With kindest regards, I am
Yours very truly,
H. P. Meikleham, Agent.**Rosemary Manufacturing Company**

Rosemary, N. C., June 4, 1915.

David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Clark: I have just read with interest your answer to McKelway. (I leave off Dr., as I do not know if a M. D. or D. D., surely not fit to wear toga of latter.)

I am enclosing some facts about wages in my mill. We were on 3-4

time at the time and these are skilled piece workers as you know the class of work is hung up in mill for employees to inspect for correction before going on books for office. You will see that our people do not believe in starving their employees, and I do not remember working for any company in North Carolina, Mississippi, South Carolina or Virginia that has not always best interest of their employees at heart, with possibly one exception and only a very small concern then.

If you desire to send this, as it is to Chairman Walsh, please cut the heading, but I have some others just as good if not better than this one, and am sending this to you to help you out in your righteous fight against the most libelous character in America. No other country on earth would stand for such action as McKelways.

Am sending check for my subscription.

Yours very truly,

M. R. Vick.

Brookside Mills

Knoxville, Tenn., June 5, 1915.

Mr. David Clark, Managing Editor,
Clark Publishing Company,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark: No Bulletin has ever interested me so much as No. 14, dated June 3, 1915. We manufacturers all over the South have always known that we were not guilty in any sense as Dr. McKelway has been leading the general public to believe. In my general knowledge of cotton mills stockholders, owners and managers of same, I am very emphatic in my belief that Dr. McKelway can find his superior in any mill in the South, even along the line of humanitarian ideas and practices. The Doctor's whole stock in trade is to prey upon the sympathies of such people who are naturally sympathetic and wholly unacquainted with the true conditions of cotton mill life, and the sad feature of the whole case is that this seems to be the field where all second-class preachers are reaping the only harvest it is possible for them to reap.

The manufacturers of this country have always known that they were clean and above board and that their business will bear the light of day along with any business in the United States, all points considered. The only thing we regret is that we did not have a "David" in the field sooner to do battle with this Goliath of misrepresentations. I would like to be one of many men to contribute to the support of our David to be in the same town the same night and on the same platform doing battle with this Goliath on every occasion to controvert his misstatements. If such a policy were pursued methinks Dr. McKelway would sooner or later apply to some cotton mill for a position, willing to apologize for his previous misrepresentations, but unfortunately we do not believe the Doctor would be worth more than 33 1-3 cents per day which is the price he claims we actually pay our help.

Very truly yours,
L. H. Brown, Gen. Supt.**Modena Cotton Mills**

Gastonia, N. C., June 5, 1915.

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark: I am in receipt of the copy of your paper, "The Southern Textile Bulletin." I am enclosing herein check for \$1.00 in payment for one year's subscription in advance, and want to thank you for the interest you have taken in denying the many false accusations made by Rev. McKelway regarding child labor conditions in the South.

With regards, I remain,

Yours very truly,

J. O. White.

Mayodan, N. C., June 7, 1915.

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

My dear Sir: I have read with more than interest your rebuttal testimony to McKelway before the Commission on Industrial Relations. I think your position in this matter

not only does yourself great justice, but it places the Southern manufacturer before the public in a very much better attitude than ever before. For my own part I thank you most sincerely, and I think every Southerner, not only manufacturer but other citizens of the South, should thank you for the work done in this matter.

Always with kindest regards and very best wishes, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

W. C. Ruffin.

Knoxville Cotton Mills

Knoxville, Tenn., June 7, 1915.

Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Gentlemen: I wish to thank you, also, on behalf of all the cotton mill men for the very aggressive and fair stand you have taken to try to place the cotton mills of the South in the right position in the country

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JUNE 25th AND 26th
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and think every cotton mill man owes you a debt of gratitude, and I acknowledge mine right now.

Yours very truly,

L. D. Tyson.

Moultrie Cotton Mills

Moultrie, Ga., June 7, 1915.

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark: I read with much interest, your testimony before the Commission on Industrial Relations, and I want to say that all cotton manufacturers are indebted to you for endeavoring to refute the false statements made by Dr. McKelway and others, as to Southern cotton mill conditions. It is a great pity that those interested in improving conditions of cotton mill operatives do not take time to investigate real conditions, rather than listen to men of the McKelway type, whose sole purpose, we believe, is to raise funds with which to pay large salaries to these pests.

In behalf of the company I represent, I wish to again thank you for the work you are doing for us.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours very truly,

W. J. Vereen.

Woodside Cotton Mills

Greenville, S. C., June 8, 1915.

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir: I have read with much interest and pleasure the evidence you gave before the Industrial Commission in Washington recently, and I desire to thank you for it.

Yours very truly,

J. D. Woodside.

Japanese and American Knitting Yarns in Hongkong.

For the first time in the history of the trade Japanese knitting yarns are cutting into the American trade in such yarns in Hongkong and in the China field generally. In the Yangtse Valley the import of Japanese knitting yarns is understood to be increasing at a rapid rate. In Hongkong and south China the increase is not so rapid, and in some respects it is not at all certain that it will be permanent. However, the Chinese factory people have been buying some of the Japanese yarns and are slow about taking delivery of American yarns heretofore ordered by them, giving rise to a rather well-founded suspicion that they are looking into the possibility of using the cheaper Japanese materials. It is likely that at best the trade in Hongkong and in China generally will be upset for some time to come, and it is quite probable that American manufacturers will face the necessity of lowering prices or losing a trade which has come to be well established in very fair volume. The Japanese are turning out very fair yarns made of American and Chinese cottons at 5 to 10 cents local currency per pound cheaper than American yarns of the same count. These yarns are not so good as American yarns and the goods made from them are not as good as those manufactured from the American yarn, but the yarns and the goods make a very good appearance and for the time being, at

least, are securing increasing trade. The larger portion of the yarns now imported into the Hongkong field for knitting purposes are single-ply yarns of 24, 26, and 12 count in the order named. There is also considerable demand for two-ply 52, 54, and 50 yarns in the order named. The 24, 26, and 12 yarns are used almost entirely for hosiery, though some 24 yarn is used for underwear. The 50, 52, and 1-10, 1-12, 1-24, 1-26, 1-30, 2-50, 2-52, and 2-54. These yarns are all unbleached. There is a small demand for real Egyptian yarn in 24 and 26 counts, but this trade is not extensive and at present there seems to be no tendency to an increase. There is more or less demand all the time for other counts, including 1-5, 1-8, 1-10, 1-12, 1-24, 1-26, 1-30, 2-50, 2-52, and 2-54. It is difficult to measure the volume of the trade in such yarns in Hongkong. One firm imports about 600 tons per year, and it is probable that other firms together will import about the same volume.

Consular Reports.

Three Recent Experiences of Users with G-E Individual Motor Drive

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1308 motors and Curtis Turbine installation. "Care of motors practically nothing and they require very much less attention than belts often require to do the same work. Average production per loom per week, for a period of eight weeks, has been in excess of 210 yards on 80 pick goods, the looms being speeded at 160 picks per minute." North Carolina mill.

1200 loom motors in use three years. "Gained increased production, more uniform speeds and consequently more uniform quality of product, saving of wasted power, flexibility in arrangement of machinery and buildings, freedom from dust and fly, the ability to measure quickly and accurately the power consumption of any machine, the lessened liability of serious shut-downs, less maintenance expense of transmission equipment, and as against looms driven from above, better natural lighting and absence of oil drippings." South Carolina mill.

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For Canadian Business refer to Canadian General Electric Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

KNOWLEDGE OF DESIGNING

Many ambitious young mill men find it to their advantage to take up the study of designing, particularly those who expect to superintend or manage a weaving plant. Even a yarn maker can better appreciate his trade and make still better yarn if he understands designing. The use of yarns is better understood. This is a precarious age—an age of rapid changes and artful developments. Many a plant making plain goods has found it of great advantage to be changed over to a fancy goods plant, and the man required to make the change should be considerable of a designer, the man who was simply a carder, spinner or plain weaver had to make his departure to make room for the man who had a fair or good knowledge of designing. So it follows that a man who operates a plain goods mill successfully today, may be called upon to perform the same thing with a fancy work mill, therefore a man who understands designing in addition to his other duties, stands a larger chance of taking hold in a wider field of operation, as it gives him a bigger range in which to labor. In this age of vast competition among men seeking advancement, it is of decided advantage to be prepared to meet this competition on its own or above its level. Many men who should take up this branch of textile knowledge to strengthen their position and maintain their stronghold upon the market, believe that designing is too hard for them to learn, or that it is one of those hard studies which only certain weavers should learn, or that it cannot be learned outside of time spent in textile school. This is a mistake. Of course, while it is true that our textile schools can make a good designer of any young man who attends one and faithfully applies himself to this study, it is also true that the same ambitious young man who cannot spend either time or money at school, can also become a good designer without leaving his employment. If he is already a worker in any capacity in a weave room, particularly in a fancy goods shop, he has a big advantage over the school system, because he is dealing with actual conditions as they are in the mill.

How shall he learn designing at home? There are several ways. First he can take a full course with a correspondence school. Second he can take private lessons in person of a designer in his own vicinity. Third, he may take lessons by correspondence with a good designer. Fourth, he might study the art as so well presented by some of the textile papers. There never was a time when good designers were more in demand than right now. Fancy work has developed greatly during the past decade, and there is a wide field in which the designer may labor for creating new and taking designs. Every season the markets are filled with new and never-before-heard-of creations which are having popular sales. This is true in all lines or classes

of goods—whether it be plain white fancies, coarse or fine goods, or colored work. The art touches not only wearing apparel, but even bed spreads and blankets, handkerchiefs, scarfs, curtains, portieres, while even the horse blanket comes in for the designer's skill. The great cry of the age is for Novelty—More Novelty than utility. And it appears that the more frail or fragile the design is, if it is a novelty the more popular it will be.

While there is a class of people who look for durability in the goods wanted by them, there is a large class who want style regardless of durability. This class want more and more a one-season designed fabric. The more the style changes, the better they like it. This class is the real life of the trade because they are the liberal traders and spend money freely. They do not wear out their clothes. They give them away or lay them aside readily for the new creations of the skilled designers. To meet this classes more than half way, it takes many skilled designers. The trade goes where the best creations are presented. Another thing to note in passing is, that the new creation which take the most, are not always the ones which have the most intricate designs, or that are made of the costliest silk mixtures. The craze is for the new idea—something different from what "has been." It is this craze which has made some very simple and inexpensive fabrics very popular in recent years. Even the "hit-or-miss" class of goods is now having repeated innings in finer goods and in different forms in many lines of fabrics, and so it should appeal to the young mill man to study designing. It is said, that only recently an overseer made a mistake in starting a line of goods in the looms. The pattern came out different from that for which it was intended. He was discharged, but this mistake soon proved of great value to the mill. The mongrel sample being so attractive, that a large order was placed by the selling house, and the overseer was given his job back at a large increase in salary. Better make a mistake that wins, than to die of inactivity in the old ruts.

The first practical work in connection with designing which seems to puzzle the beginner is the work of analyzing a piece of cloth. Although the work appears simple there is a good deal to learn about it. If our student can already read, and figure simple arithmetic, and will follow the rules or system following, thoroughly learn and master the routine, so that he can get fairly accurate results, he will have accomplished a good deal to his advantage. The art of accurately analyzing a piece of cloth is very important. A mistake at this point may cost ones reputation, and the firm a great deal of money. Every thread must be carefully counted, its position accounted for, and the colors properly noted. For analyzing plain woven cloth from sample, proceed as follows:—

- 1st. Count the filling picks per inch.
- 2nd. Count the warp ends per inch.
- 3rd. Count picks per pattern and note the number of picks of different colors.
- 5th. Count ends per pattern and note the number of the different colors.
- 5th. Count pattern repeats by dividing width of pattern into width of cloth.
- 6th. Take several sq. in. of the cloth (the width of the piece if possible) and find out what fraction of a yard this is, and weigh same on grain scales with great care.
- 7th. Reduce the fraction to yards. i. e.: If it is 1-12 of a yard multiply by 12. If it is 1-16 of a yard multiply by 16, etc. This gives the total weight of a yard in grains.
- 8th. Divide 7000 by the weight of one yard in grs. to get yards per pound.
- 9th. Pull out several yards of filling from this sample—not less than 10 yards or more.
- 10th. Multiply yards of filling by 8 1-3 and divide by its weight in grs. to get the correct number of filling yarn.
- 11th. If there are cords, ditto and multiply by plies (for example, 2-ply equals twice as much yarn as for single yarn, etc.)
- 12th. Find total yards of filling yarn in one yard thus:
Number of picks multiplied by the width of cloth will equal the correct number of yards of filling in one yard of the goods.
Find weight of the total yards of filling in sample thus: 840 times the number of yarn will equal to total yards of yarn per pound for that particular number of yarn. Divide number of yards of filling in the one yard of cloth, by yards per pound of that No. of yarn from which it is made, and this will equal weight

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

of filling. Taking the weight of piece less weight of filling will equal weight of warp yarn in same piece by itself.

13th. If there are also cords in the warp, find yards and weight separately as for the plain yarn, then deduct from total weight in grains of the warp in one yard of cloth so as to get the proper number of each separately.

14th. Find yards of warp yarn and multiply by 8 1-3 then divide by its weight in grains to get number of warp yarn. The right No. of cord yarn must be found in the same way.

To get yards of warp yarn multiply number of ends per inch by the width of the cloth sample as it would be finished in the piece.

15th. To get width in the reed from finished cloth, assuming that the cloth has shrunk say 7 per cent, add same to finished width.

16th. To find the reed, multiply finished width by ends per inch and divide by width in the reed and divide this quotient by the dents per inch. Reed numbers are usually written thus: 2-28 or 2-40 etc., 3-40 would denote that there are three ends in one dent in a reed of 40 dents per inch. The former figures denote that there are two ends in a dent of 38 or 40 dents per inch respectively.

17th. To find that width of the cloth in the reed when the dents per inch are known. Divide total ends in the width of the cloth by ends in a dent and this gives total dents.

Divide total number of dents by number of dents per inch of the reed and the correct width of cloth in the reed will be given.

18th. To find average number of ends per inch when there are cords, get all single ends in the width of cloth by countings ends per pattern and multiply by pattern repeats in the width of cloth and add the extra ends and then get ends per inch for there by dividing the total by the width of the cloth. Ditto for cords. Add the two and same will average ends per inch. The selvage width is deducted from real width before finding ends per inch and all extra ends for selvages must be added after finding average ends per inch and the width of selvages must be added to the body width of the cloth.

EXAMPLE

Plain yarn or Ends per Pattern	40
36 repeats	
	1440
Nom. Cloth	1473
Width 26 in.)	
56.65 Ends per in.	
Cords per Pattern	4
36 repeats	
	144
3 Extra Cords.	
26 in.)	147
5.65 Cords per in.	
56.65 Ends per in.	
5.65 Cords per in.	
62.30 Average per in.	

Note:—Selvage Ends and Width must now be added to get absolute width.

19th. Add 5 per cent to 10 per cent to warp length according to style of goods to get average number of yards of yarn in cloth. Thickly woven goods take up more than thinly-woven goods.

20th. To get average number of yarn, divide ends per inch by number of yarn.

Divide picks per inch by number of yarn.

Add the two quotients. Add picks and ends, and divide the sum of the picks and the ends, by sum of quotients and result is average number of yarn.

EXAMPLE

No. 25	60 ends
No. 30	52 picks
	112
25)52(2.08	
30)60(2.	

To find average number of yarn when yards per pound are known, get yards of both warp and filling in one yard of cloth and multiply same by yards of yarn in cloth which divided by constant No. 840 equals average number of yarn.

EXAMPLE

Yds. per lb. 8.	Yds. of Warp Yarn 1000
	Yds. of Fill. Yarn 1000
	2000
	8 per lb
Constant No. 840)16,000(=Av. No.	
Proof.	

Find total yards of warp ends in width of the piece and add for contraction, multiply 840 by the number of yarn you have found it to be or settled upon, and divide yards by this product.

Total Yards	1800	Yards of Warp
Add 5%	105	
No of Yarn X 840) (		
Ditto for Fill		

Add both which now gives weight of one yard in decimals. Divide 100 by this weight,—result is yards per pound.

Below are given three very good rules newly and comprehensively arranged which are used by leading designers to ascertain the yards per pound in various cotton goods.

RULE NO. 1.

A. Multiply ends per inch by width of cloth and divide by one-half of number of yarn.

B. Multiply picks per inch by width of cloth and divide by one-half of the number of the yarn.

C. Add A and B, point off all but one figure, and the result will be the weight of one yard on ounces.

D. Divide 16 ozs. (one pound) by the weight of one yard to obtain the yards per pound.

EXAMPLE

Ends per inch	56
Picks per inch	52
No. of Warp Yarn	25
No. of Filling Yarn	25
Cloth Width—inches	27

EXAMPLE
FORM NO. 1

$$\frac{27 \times 56}{12\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{27 \times 52}{12\frac{1}{2}} = 2.3328 \text{ ozs. wt. of 1 yd.}$$

FORM NO. 2.

$$\frac{16}{1} + \frac{27 \times 56}{12\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{27 \times 52}{12\frac{1}{2}} = 6.86 \text{ yds per lb.}$$

Note— $12\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ of No. of the Yarn).

EXAMPLE

Ends	25	and Picks X by width
		800
56 Ends		
52 Picks		
108 X 27		
Divide picks by yarn number.		

Divide ends by yarn number and multiply by width in reed and divide into constant 800 (which is 840 less 5 per cent).

EXAMPLE

800 = 6.92
52 + 25 = 2.04
56 + 26 = 2.24
4.28
27

Getting the cloth as near to correct weight (yds. per lb.) as possible is a very important matter. If

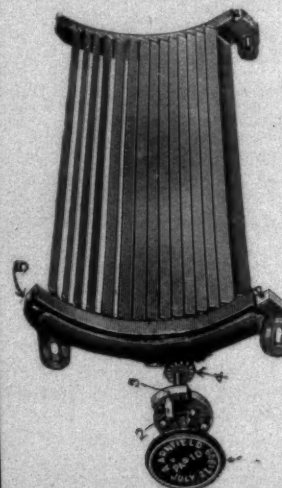
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the goods are too light the mill may lose orders or have to pay out claims. If the goods are too heavy the mill will be giving away valuable stock and also lose money. The danger line lies between very narrow margins. To show the absolute importance of this matter the following example has been laid out in two forms. So far as the answer is concerned, one form works out as well as the other, and the student may take his choice. The reader can see for himself that it is a serious matter to have the weight of the cloth go wrong.

Example to show loss from over heavy goods made.

Goods Wanted
400,000 Yards per Week.
Weight $7\frac{1}{2}$ Yards per lb.

But the goods came out 7 yards per pound instead of $7\frac{1}{2}$ as ordered. Find out the loss for one year's product.

RULE NO. 1.

1st. Divide yards produced by yards per pound wanted to get pounds produced.

2nd. Multiply above difference by 50 weeks to get year's loss in yards.

3rd. Multiply profit per yard by year's loss in yards.

4th. Which equals total loss from none sale of same.

5th. Add loss to above resulting from proportionate increased cost on account of making less goods if any, to show grand total loss.

Proceed as follows:

EXAMPLE NO. 1

1st.	400,000 yards $\div 7.50 =$	53,333 lbs.
	which have been produced.	
2nd.	$53,333 \times 700$ yds. (wrongly made) =	
	373,333 lbs. produced per week.	
3rd.	$400,000 \div 373,333$	
	26.667 yards loss per week	
4th.	50 Weeks.	
	1,333,350	
5th.	1c	
6th.	$\$13,333.50$ loss for 1 yr. on	
	goods not produced	
	and not sold.	
7th.	Selling price 10c	
	Profit 1	
	Cost 9c	
	$400,000 \times 9 = 36,000 \div 373,333 = .09643$	
	new cost per lb.	
	Subtract old cost from new cost:	
	9.643	
	9.000	
	— .643	
	$.643 \times 373,333 = \$2400$ loss for one week.	
	$2400 \times 50 = \$120,000$ loss for one year	
	Add loss on goods not mfgd.	
	and not sold.	13,333
		$\\$133,333$

RULE NO. 2.

Loss From Over Heavy Goods
1st. Find difference between right and correct weights in yards per pound.

2nd. Divide right production by

fractional difference of yards. This gives yards lost.

3rd. Multiply by selling profit per yard, which will show loss from none sale of the yards lost.

4th. Find increase cost of the lesser product by multiplying right production by cost per pound (selling price less profit) and divide by the less yards per pound to get the new cost per yard.

5th. Subtract new cost from old cost and multiply the lesser yards per pound by the difference and add the loss on account of no sales of goods not produced.

EXAMPLE NO. 2

	400,000 yds. of 7.50 yds. per lb. goods
	wanted.
1st.	7.00 yds. per lb. goods produced.
	$7.50 - 7.00 = .50 = 1-15$ loss in weight.
2nd.	$400,000 \div 1.15 = 26,667$ yards lost.
3rd.	1c profit $\times 26,667 = \$266.67$ loss per
	week.
	$266.67 \times 50 = \$13,333$ loss per year.
4th.	Sale price 10c—1c=9c actual cost
	per yard for full production.
	$400,000 \times 9 = 36,000.00$
	400,000 full product.
	26,667 yards lost.
	$373,333 \div 36,000 = 9.643c$ increased cost of
	the lesser product.
5th.	$9.643c - 9c = .643c$ loss per yard.
	$373,333 \times .00643 = \$2400$ loss for 1 week.
6th.	$\$2400 \times 50 =$ loss for one year.
7th.	$\$120,000 + \$13,333 = \$133,333$ total loss
	for one year.

The preceding examples prove conclusively that the plant making over heavy goods loses vast sums of money if goods are abnormally heavy. Also that if the production is less than it should be and the same force of help is kept busy during this production, and the same amount of money is paid out, there is not only an increase in the cost of the lesser product, but the plant also loses the profit per yard which should have been made on the goods not produced and not sold. In other words the plant does not gain as much as it would if it had sold a full product at the right or reduced cost of manufacturing. This is not a paper story, but an account of what actually happens from time to time in mills where the best talent is lacking or not on the alert to have things just right.

Taking all into account, a fair knowledge of designing is of great aid to the mill executive in any capacity and to all cloth handlers, because it gives a closer insight into the quality of the goods; the expansive possibilities, and the economic features of the same in connection with the operation of a plant, or the market possibilities of a store.

For want of this knowledge, it is a fact that in some mills goods are made on dobby looms which could be made much more economically on looms having only cam motions.

Other goods are made on Jacquard which could be made on dobby looms. Again, goods are made on 16 harnesses or more which could be made on 9 harnesses or more. Still another advantage which is gained by the designer's skill is that he frequently originates his own special motions to take care of certain groups of ends. This avoids the cost of making chains, pegging plans, card cutting, etc. Also saves wear and tear of extra parts, also the power required to actuate them.

The true manufacturer of a large variety of cotton goods who understands designing can operate his plant more economically, and secure a larger business. His ability enables him to direct his forces more intelligently regarding the use of the different colors and their arrangement. For example, it makes a vast difference, both to the mill and the consumer, as to whether turkey red is used in certain patterns or as to whether it should be scarlet that is used. Both have their respective use and place in the color scheming of a line of goods. It is the same with indigo and its various substitutes. It also makes a vast difference as to the blending and arrangement of the shades and tints.

Next comes the intertwining of the ends. One mill got out a nice line of patterns, but because certain threads were not properly bound the popular sale of same fell through. Soon as these loosely bound ends let go, the pattern was spoiled. The story spread and the game was lost. The art of eliminating certain ends without spoiling the effect in the pattern, and the art of inserting attractive riders (extra ends, etc.) without exceeding the cost limits, all call for a knowledge which only a well trained designer can direct.

Another very important consideration is the relation of the color scheme to the raw thread pattern itself. One pattern will make a splendid showing with a certain arrangement of colorings, while another arrangement would ruin the tasteful effort of the yarn pattern. Still another range which must be considered, and this is the range of the plant. It is painful to see a plant attempting to make fancy goods which is by far inadequately equipped to make them physically. It is equally as disadvantageous to see a plant admirably equipped for fancy work and not make a more paying line of goods, but which is

plodding along with an old line of cheaper made goods. The designer's skill has changed over many mills to paying lines of goods during the past decade.

It is a case of knowing the limitations or the expansive possibilities of one's plant. The designer's knowledge has also been of great value in the utilization of waste material. One plant has been selling as waste, a great deal of binder yarn so called. This binder yarn was used as binders, i. e., yarn or strings wound around the chains as they passed through the dye house processes. More than one-half of same was bleached yarn. This material was reclaimed, spooled for warp and quilled for filling. The warp was put into 16 harness looms drawn in straight from which a large variety of attractive patterns was made. The honeycomb patterns were the most popular.

This yarn was mostly put into towels and sold to the help and their friends at a slight profit. There were always orders ahead for these goods. The colored yarns were made into couch covers, hammocks, bedspreads, table covers, etc. This merely shows that the man having a knowledge of designing is more resourceful than the man who is without this knowledge.—H. D. Martin in Textile Review.

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B. T. Payton		Spinner
J. B. Floyd		Weaver
John Wilson		Cloth Room
Sam Rickard		Master Mechanic

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Card Cylinders Fill Up.

Editor:

Please allow me space in your paper for one question. What causes card cylinder to fill up with good stock about every hour? The card is being set up to its regular gauges at all points.

Grinder.

A Question For Carders.

Editor:

Recently we put a steel screen on condenser with 1-8 inch round holes in place of 1-4 inch square wire, as yet we have been unable to get it to deliver the cotton satisfactorily. Have set damper every way, increased and reduced fan and condenser speed, cleaned blow pipe, reduced feed, etc. The cotton comes out in chunks, usually falling to one side and has to be raked out at times, by taking off one upper door. It works all right, but will not draw well from feeder. Any information leading to the solution of the trouble will be appreciated.

Carder.

Answer to Learner.

Editor:

In answer to "Learner's" question in the issue of May 27, I wish to submit him the following rule and answer. He says his rolls make 100 turns per minute; assuming that his rolls are 1 inch.

$100 \times 60 \times 10 \times 1 \times 3.1416$
 $\quad \quad \quad = 6.23 \text{ hanks}$
 $840 \times 36 \quad \quad \quad \text{[per spindle]}$
 $2,824 \times 6.23 = 36,283.52 \text{ total hks, then}$
 $36,283.52 \div 21 \text{ No. yard} = 1,727.78 \text{ lbs.}$
 7% for stoppage and waste gives him 1,606.83 lbs. warps per day of 10 hours.

The same rules apply to his filling. He says his rolls make 100 turns per minute and he has 3,536 spindles. $3,536 \times 6.23 = 22,029.28$ then $22,029.28 \div 26 \text{ No. of yarn} = 847.28 \text{ lbs.}$, then 7% for stoppage, waste, etc. = 787.97 pounds filling. As to his cost, that depends largely on the number of machines he has in picker room and fly frame department. I see no reason for his cost for the two rooms being over \$47.00 per day.

H. H. H., South Carolina.

Motor-Generator Sets.

Bulletin No. 42552, entitled Motor-Generator Sets, has just been issued by the Genral Electric Company, and is an attractive publication of twenty-eight pages, inclosed in a designed cover and containing numerous illustrations of various types of motor-generator sets designed and manufactured by that company. There is included a general description of this type of apparatus.

Effect of High Pressure in Cotton Baling.

Austria's annual consumption of raw cotton in ordinary years amounts to 200,000 bales of East In-

dian, 35,000 bales of Egyptian, and 600,000 bales of American, and the leading spinners of the Prague district were recently asked to express their views regarding the effect upon the fiber of the various degrees of density to which these different kinds of cotton are compressed in baling. It was reported that the East Indian cotton and the Egyptian are both pressed to a density of about 40 pounds to the cubic foot, and that this pressure temporarily robs the fiber of most of its natural elasticity, although this is almost wholly restored by the mechanical treatment the cotton receives in the earlier stages of manufacture, so that no permanent injury results.

Since the American fiber is longer than the East Indian, doubt was expressed as to whether it could stand such high pressure as the latter inasmuch as a short time ago some American cotton was received here packed in cylindrical bales of high density and it was found that the fiber in these bales was almost ruined. This was probably not caused by the pressure, as Egyptian cotton has longer fiber than American cotton, but it seemed to be due to the fact that either the cotton was somewhat damp when baled or that the fiber itself contains a higher percentage of moisture. The spinners all agree that there is much room for improvement in the methods of baling now used in America. They state that the bales should be compressed to a greater density, and that the covering should furnish some protection to the cotton in the bale.—Consular Reports.

More Cotton Mills.

The establishment and enlargement of cotton mills in the Southeast in the past few months has been an important feature of the industrial situation. Not many weeks ago it was announced that a \$500,000 cotton mill would be established in LaGrange, Ga., and since that time contracts for the erection of the buildings have been awarded. An extensive addition is being made to the plant of a cotton mill in Thomaston, Ga. These are illustrative occurrences.

This week comes the announcement that another cotton mill is to be established in Dalton, Ga., by a company which is operating a cotton mill in that city. The new mill will have 15,000 spindles, and will give employment to 400 to 500 people, which will mean an increase of the population of Dalton by 1,200 to 1,500.

Conditions in this section are highly favorable to manufacturing. The place for the cotton mill is between the cotton rows. It has been coming steadily into its place for a number of years, and not so many years will go by before a much greater number of them will be where they belong—in the South.—Industrial Index, Columbus, Ga.

Hosiery Trade in Far East.

Present indications are that Chinese-made hosiery will supplant almost entirely the supply of such goods which formerly came from Germany and Austria to supply the cheap Chinese trade. The hosiery situation in South China has been presented in previous reports from this office, notably in Commerce Reports for January 19, 1915.

The increased importation of Japanese hosiery in competition with the cheap German goods and the increasing supply of Chinese-made goods were therein referred to. In recent months, however, the Japanese goods have come to be less in favor, for while they made a good appearance and in general are designed to supplant German goods the Chinese user has found them of inferior quality. On the other hand, the hosiery trade in the small hand factories in South China and in the larger establishments started by Chinese capitalists both in Hongkong and vicinity and in Shanghai has been found by Chinese users to be greatly superior to the Japanese in wearing qualities. At the same time these factories have succeeded in turning out goods of very fair appearance. With their usual discrimination in such things, Chinese consumers are turning to the product of their own concerns as representing better value.

The present situation in this trade, therefore, represents a division of the trade, on the one hand, between cheap Chinese-made goods with a decreasing import of such cheap goods from Japan and practically no competition in such cheap goods from Europe, and, on the other hand, the import of American and English hosiery for the finer trade. The course of this latter trade of late has been rather in favor of American goods. Whether this shall continue is largely, if not

entirely, a matter of quality and price.

American Yarns Used.

The manufacture of Chinese-made hosiery all over China involves the increasing use of Japanese hosiery yarns, largely two-ply No. 32 yarn, especially in the Yangtze Valley and to some extent in Hongkong and south China. Most of the factories and the trade in south China generally continue the use of American yarn, and the south China goods, other things being equal, are said to be preferred by the Chinese consumer, both in the south and in other portions of China. The Chinese-made goods have the advantage of the 5 per cent. ad valorem import duty on goods imported from Japan, but apparently the superior wearing quality of the Chinese goods generally, and especially those from south China, is the determining factor in the trade at present.

A large share of the hosiery now being made in Hongkong is going to Manila, where the demand for such goods for the use of the Filipinos is increasing very rapidly. The hose now being shipped is of the cheapest quality, though it represents real merit as to wear. The demand in the islands is for hosiery of the brightest colors. A Hongkong factory has recently filled an order for a lot of such goods put up in boxes of a half-dozen pairs to the box, it being specified that each box shall contain a pair, respectively, of green, red, yellow, pink, purple and blue hose.—Consular Reports.

Employees of Mill Purchase Flag.

Feeling that the United States flag which floats from mill No. 3 of the Eagle and Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga., was getting too old and ragged, the employees of the mill all "chipped in" and have purchased a large American flag, which now floats proudly over the mill.

Names Wanted.

We wish to get a more complete list of the superintendents and overseers. Please clip out this blank and mail it to us with the names at your mill.

Name of Mill

Town

Number of spindles.....

(Give exact number).

Number of looms.....

(Give exact number).

..... Superintendent

.....Overseer of Carding

.....Overseer of Spinning

.....Overseer Weaving

.....Overseer of Cloth Room

.....Master Mechanic

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1915.

Clark Answers McKelway Attack.

We knew that when we showed up A. J. McKelway before the Commission on Industrial Relations we would arouse his ire and that an attack would be made upon us.

In the Greensboro (N. C.) Daily News of Sunday, June 6th, Dr. McKelway utilizes three full columns in an attack upon Mr. Clark and an attempt to sustain the testimony which he gave.

A considerable portion of the McKelway article in the Greensboro Daily News is published on page 3. On account of lack of space we eliminated irrelevant and unimportant sections.

We apologize to our readers for devoting so much space to this subject, but it is of extreme importance to the industry that while we have the National Child Labor Committee on the run, the cotton manufacturers shall be kept posted in order that they may have information with which to disprove the false statements made by the other side.

We are not worried by the attacks being made upon us for we knew before we started this row that they would go after us from every angle.

If we can, through this fight, force McKelway and the National Child Labor Committee to have a higher regard for the truth we will be well repaid for any licks that we get.

Mr. Clark has sent the following letter to the Greensboro Daily News

and it will appear in that paper one day this week:

Editor Daily News:

I note that in your issue of June 6th, A. J. McKelway used three columns to answer the testimony which I gave before the Commission on Industrial Relations at Washington, D. C.

I knew that I was dealing with a shrewd, shifty individual who never fights fair and I therefore used extreme care not to give any evidence that could not be corroborated.

As Dr. McKelway has accused me of "malicious falsehood," I would like a brief space to give the facts and allow your readers to judge who is telling the truth.

Dr. McKelway says:

"You report Mr. Clark correctly in saying that Mr. Homer Folks admitted that the National Child Labor Committee did misrepresent conditions. That is as absolute a falsehood as the suggestion in another paper filed by Mr. Clark, that Mr. Folks, who is vice-chairman of the committee, was receiving a salary from the funds of the committee. The quotation which Mr. Clark makes from Mr. Folks' speech does not admit of any such interpretation, and the full quotation absolutely negatives it. It is a poor cause that has to be supported by malicious falsehood."

The following is the full statement by Homer Folks, vice-chairman of the National Child Labor Committee, in reply to my address before the National Child Labor Conference on Jan. 5th, 1915, and it

can be found on page 51 of the National Child Labor Bulletin of May, 1915.

Homer Folks' statement:

"Mr. Clark's plea for the southern mill owner was most interesting. It aroused a line of thought in my mind which has often occurred to me in the past. He complained of the ungracious statements made, and asked for a square deal, and that the facts should be dealt with always with strict accuracy. I wish I could encourage him to feel that the mill owners would get that sort of a square deal. But no such encouragement can be held out as a matter of fact. I would like to give warning that instead of getting more nearly a square deal in the sense of more nearly accurate statements it is likely in future to be less of a square deal because that's the history of all active movements directed against serious evils.

I should greatly regret any inaccurate statements being made by the Child Labor Committee or anyone else connected with this movement. Without any hesitation we will gladly submit any statements made by the Child Labor Committee to the acid test.

"But it is perfectly true that in any important movement, the more serious it is and the hotter the fight, the more exaggeration and over statements will creep in. It is utterly impossible, utterly futile, utterly contrary to every movement that was ever carried to success for any one to expect a square deal in the sense in which Mr. Clark asks for it. That used to disturb me much more than it does now, because I have observed various movements dealing with social evils, and have come to believe that even in untruths there is a great deal of truth; even in inaccuracy there is a great deal of accuracy. I have friends connected with the brewery industry, and they complain bitterly that they are not getting a square deal, that an enormous amount of things that are being said against beer are not true, and that people have grown up to old age drinking beer, which is a demonstratable fact. The same is true of the fight against whiskey. It is full of untruths and exaggeration and over-statements. But one thing I have noticed is this, that you do not find similar exaggerations and over-statements and inaccuracies about other things. Take for instance butter or bread. There is no such wave of exaggeration and misrepresentation going on against bread and butter and eggs or other things of that kind. Why the difference? Why are whiskey and beer subject to the enormous amount of inaccurate statements while those other things are not. Therein aperson engaged in anything that is that in inaccuracies and untruths there resides a great amount of wisdom, accuracy and truth. It shows the underlying instinct of the people as to what is right and sound and desirable. And when the people hits, its means to aim straight. It hits fair and square, and every person engaged in anything that is socially wrong must expect from time to time to be hit below the belt."

In my testimony before the Commission on Industrial Relations, I

told them of the second paragraph and stated that I was positive that it was not contained in the original statement but was added as an afterthought to rectify the confession of Mr. Folks.

Taking the statement as a whole and as it stands it is an admission by their vice-chairman that the National Child Labor Committee does misrepresent facts.

Dr. McKelway does not state truthfully what he said about \$2.00 per week wages for cotton mill operatives in the South and I give extracts from his testimony as furnished me by the official stenographer of the Commission on Industrial Relations.

Extracts from McKelway testimony:

Chairman Walsh: Have you the wages of men and women, the adults?

Mr. McKelway: You will find them very accurately stated in 1908 in the first volume or that Federal Child Labor report. I have a condensation of some facts here that may be of interest. 251 children under 12 years of age earned less than \$2.00 per week, and 731 children of 12 and 13 earned less than \$2.00 per week. There were 1700 workers from 14 to 20 years of age who earned less than \$2.00 per week.

Chairman Walsh: What was the daily wage rate, if you have them in those figures of these people that earn less than \$2.00?

Mr. McKelway: Divide that by six.

Chairman Walsh: Could you do that? That surely must be that they did not work full time, or included a period in which the mill laid off for week?

Mr. McKelway: No, sir, they would not have done that, they made a fair study of that.

Extract from testimony of David Clark:

"He, (McKelway) testified that a large number of employees in Southern cotton mills, including 1085 adults, were making less than \$2.00 per week. Pressed by Chairman Walsh he dodged through four pages of testimony and when finally cornered said to divide the \$2.00 or less amount by six in order to get the daily wage. McKelway has lived in the South and knows that no wage schedule of 33 1-3 cents per day has prevailed in the last twenty years. When McKelway made that statement he knew, as I do, that it was false. He could have taken data from the 1914 report of the Bureau of Labor but he went back to the 1908 report which was prepared under his friend, Labor Commissioner Neal, and it has been often said that Dr. McKelway had a considerable influence in the compilation of that report.

"The 1908 report gives the wages of North Carolina mill operatives as varying from \$3.87 to \$6.56 per week but there is in it a table of earnings for a specified week showing that in both Northern and Southern mills there were a number who, of course, earned less than \$2.00. In order working part time during that week that there might be no misunderstanding the report specifically stated that the summary is "for the week mentioned."

(Continued on Page 13).

PERSONAL NEWS

C. E. Thomas is now agent of the Prattville (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

R. L. Gaddey has accepted the position of superintendent of the Huss Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

A. A. McLean, Jr., is now superintendent of the Atlas Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

H. Crawford has resigned as superintendent of the Maysville (Ky.) Cotton Mills.

F. H. Bromley has accepted the position of superintendent of the Maysville Cotton Mill, Maysville, Maysville, Ky.

B. A. Culberson of Laurens, S. C., is now fixing looms at the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

T. J. Byrnes has been promoted to overseer of cloth room at the Harts-ville (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. B. Watkins has resigned as president of the Pepperton Cotton Mills, Jackson, Ga.

B. A. Wright is now president of the Pepperton Cotton Mills, Jackson, Ga.

W. A. Smith has accepted the position of superintendent of the Southern Mills Corp., Oxford, Ala.

E. F. Wellman has resigned as superintendent of the French Broad Mfg. Co., Asheville, N. C.

Charlie Burr has resigned as section hand at Rosemary, N. C., and moved to Concord, N. C.

K. C. Kunnel is now second hand in the beaming room at the Columbia (S. C.) Mills.

W. B. Glenn has resigned as secretary and treasurer of the Enterprise (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

R. R. Bain is now superintendent of the Haw Mfg. Co., Haw River, N. C.

W. W. McIntosh has resigned as night carder and spinner at the King Cotton Mill, Burlington, N. C.

A. G. Pittman is now night carder and spinner at the King Cotton Mill, Burlington, N. C.

W. E. Morton is now overseer of spinning at the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C.

Joe Goodman of Kannapolis, N. C., has accepted a position as overseer of cloth room at the Newton (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. C. Platt of Augusta, Ga., has accepted the position of superintendent of the French Broad Mfg. Co., Asheville, N. C.

G. W. Misenheimer of the Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C., has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Lauderdale Mills, Meridian, Miss.

Geo. C. Head of Blaisburg, S. C., has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Riverside and Toxaway Mills, Anderson, S. C.

Sterling Gradon, superintendent of the Atherton Mills, Charlotte, N. C., was recently also elected president of that mill.

J. W. Jewell of Ninety-Six, S. C., has accepted a position with the Woodside Cotton Mills, Greenville, S. C.

M. D. Leslie of Williamston, S. C., has accepted the position of second hand in weaving at Calhoun Falls, S. C.

J. C. F. Clark, superintendent of the Enterprise (Ala.) Cotton Mills is now acting also as secretary and treasurer.

E. T. Barnes of Lockhart, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at Grendel Mills, No. 1, Greenwood, S. C.

J. W. Mullinax has resigned as overseer of cloth room at the Hermitage Mills, Camden, S. C., and moved to Rock Hill, S. C.

Chas. T. Wolfe is now acting as superintendent as well as president of the Puritan Cordage Mills, Louisville, Ky.

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Lubricates all kinds of mill machinery. It cannot leak or drip from bearings.



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Trial samples will be sent you upon request.

Your dealer sells Albany Grease.

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Walter Batton, of Hope Mills, N. C., is now fixing looms at the Highland Park Mill No. 1, Charlotte, N. C.

Will Lacey of Toccoa, Ga., has accepted the position of second hand in carding at the Easley (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

D. A. Dennis has resigned as section hand in spinning at the Darlington (S. C.) Mfg. Co., to become head fixer at the Edenton (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

G. H. Jones has been transferred from superintendent of the Apalache Mills, rlington, S. C., to a similar position at the Wylie Mills, Chester, S. C.

G. Gunby Jordan, president of the Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga., has been elected a director of the Southern Mutual Insurance Co., of Athens, Ga.

F. L. Campbell has resigned as overseer of No. 1 weave room at the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mills and will engage in the mercantile business.

C. A. Mattison has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Anderson (S. C.) Mills, and accepted a similar position at the Courtenay Mfg. Co., Newry, S. C.

C. T. Collins has resigned as overseer of spinning at Grendel Mills No. 1, Greenwood, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Williamston (S. C.) Mills.

J. E. Merchant has resigned as overseer of cloth room at the Harts-ville (S. C.) Cotton Mills to accept a similar position at the Hermitage Mills, Camden, S. C.

W. H. Maslin of Winston-Salem, N. C., is now secretary and treasurer of the Atlas Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

Henry F. McGee has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Williams-son (S. C.) Cotton Mills to engage in the insurance business at Greer, S. C.

G. F. Roberts, superintendent of the Washington Mills, Fries, Va., has been spending a vacation visiting mills in the Carolinas and Georgia.

J. W. Toomey has resigned as master mechanic at the Hannah-Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Fidelity Mill, Charlotte.

T. B. Spencer has been transferred from superintendent of the Wylie Mills, Chester, S. C., to a position in the head office of the Parker Cotton Mills, at Greenville, S. C.

E. E. Bowen has been promoted from overseer of weaving at the Victor Mills, Greer, S. C., to superintendent of the Apalache Mills, Arlington, S. C.

W. A. McGee has resigned as master mechanic at the Riverside and Toxaway Mills, Anderson, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Greenwood (S. C.) Mills.

J. A. Shinn and family have returned from a motor trip to Rock Hill, S. C. They made the trip in a Mitchell car and without an accident with the exception of a puncture. Mr. Shinn broke all records on his return trip, coming from Athens, Ga., to Sylacauga in one day's time.

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By maintaining Quality and Uniformity.

By giving the Trade a Sizing that is ALL SIZING and absolutely no water used in its manufacture Our Chief Aim is to please our customers and produce better results for less money.

We have confidence enough in our goods to send sample barrel on approval, freight paid, and a practical man to demonstrate our claims.

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Manufacturers of "K. B." SPECIAL SIZING.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Prattville, Ala.—The Prattville Cotton Mills, which have been idle for some time is now operating its rope department on full time.

Fayetteville, N. C.—The Cape Fear Cotton Mills have added 768 spindles and are now adding 8 winders to make tubes.

Gainesville, Ga.—The Merck-Herrick Hosiery Mills, which began operations last week, as noted, have received large orders from Canadian points. It is now said that the new mill is already sold a long way ahead.

Columbus, Ga.—Announcement has been made that the Perkins Hosiery Mill will hereafter run day and night in order to take care of the large number of orders that have recently been received. The double shift will continue in force for three or four months and an increased force of operatives will be employed.

Concord, N. C.—In accordance with the action taken at a meeting on May 31st of the directors of the Cannon Manufacturing Co., the capital stock of the company has been increased from \$1,000,000 to \$1,600,000. Of this, \$245,000 will be issued to the stockholders of the Patterson Manufacturing Co. in payment for their plant at Kannapolis, which was recently taken over by the Cannon Co., as noted.

Langley, S. C.—A step toward re-organization was taken when the secretary of state issued commissions to the Langley Mill, the Aiken Mills and the Seminole Mills.

The capital stock of the mill at Langley will be \$1,373,000, the Seminole Mill, of Clearwater, \$768,000 and the Aiken Mill of Bath, \$785,000. The petitioners for the three properties seeking a charter were J. Burt Stevens, H. K. Hallet, and James F. Sofge, all of this place.

Newton, N. C.—The Fidelity Hosiery Mill has joined the movement toward the use of home-made dye-stuffs and has concluded to contract with an American concern to furnish dye until October. The German dyes which have been selling for 18 cents are now scarce at \$2.50 the pound; and the American product, while not as yet as good as the foreign stuff, can be had for 60 cents. Hosiery dyed with it shows up very well, but there is a difference between it and the goods dyed with the German dye.

Columbus, Ga.—The executive heads of the Hamburger Mills are making strenuous efforts to start the operation of that big plant by July first if possible.

With the re-organization of the company, and the election of H. L. Williams as president, the new executive board has been rapidly concluding the arrangements necessary to resume operations, which would

have been taken up several weeks ago, but for a shortage of dye-stuffs.

The resumption of operations of this big plant is looked forward to with interest by the people of Columbus as it means the operation of every mill in the immediate territory, one or two of them on double time, and all of them carrying a full force of operatives. With all mills of the city in operation, the business tone will be bettered to some extent, and unemployed labor will be put back to work.

Memphis, Tenn.—Thoroughly encouraging and satisfactory reports were received by the Business Men's Club at the close of the first week of solicitation for stock subscriptions in the Chisca Manufacturing Company, which is being organized to build an operate a \$500,000 cotton mill in Memphis as noted.

Of the 60 committees appointed by the Business Men's Club to solicit subscriptions to the stock in the proposed textile enterprise, 31 have been organized thoroughly. Those who have been in the field during the week express confidence that they will raise the entire amounts allotted to them.

The remaining 29 committees are in process of organization, and by the end of another week all probably will be in action.

A number of stock subscriptions, several of which are of gratifying proportions, were received during the week. The subscriptions thus far obtained are from the most discriminating and conservative of investors.

H. W. Berennan, one of the directors of the Chisca Manufacturing Company, told the soliciting committee that provision has been made to safeguard the interests of the small shareholders.

"The Business Men's Club will see that every possible protection is afforded all stockholders of the company, whether their holdings are large or small," said he.

"All stock will be sold to be paid for in cash at par. No one will be paid by the company for selling stock. No one will receive any free stock, nor any reduction on the price of stock. No machinery nor land will be paid for in stock.

"No officers will be elected to any office because he is a stockholder; fitness for the position will be the only basis upon which employees of the company will be engaged.

"The total preliminary expenses, including charter and all other fees incidental to incorporation, are limited to three per cent, so that there will remain in the treasury in cash 97 per cent of the full amount of collections made on stock subscriptions for use in constructing the mill.

"A proxy committee of five prominent Memphians will be selected by the stockholders at their first regular meeting to serve for a period of five years. This committee will vote the majority interest at all stockholders' meetings.

"This service will be performed solely in the interest of small stockholders and this arrangement will afford absolute guarantee of protection to all alike.

"The Chisca Manufacturing Company will have no bonds outstanding and will have no preferred stock. All money earned will be the property of the stockholders, each in proportion to the amount of stock owned."

Harden Mill Burned.

An early morning fire last Thursday morning completely destroyed the plant of the Harden Manufacturing Company, Worth, N. C., entailing a loss which has been estimated at from \$2000,000 to \$225,000, partially covered by insurance to the amount of \$155,000. The blaze originated some time between 12 and 1 o'clock Thursday morning, supposedly in the dynamo room from a heated bearing or shafting of some sort, all of which was concealed under a floor. For two days the mill had been shut down on account of high water, but part of the machinery was still running, the dynamo furnishing the power for the electric lights of the mill and village. The fire is supposed to have been smoldering underneath the floor for some time. On account of the nearness of the flames to the fire pump, this could not be used. The origin of the fire was in the wheel-house and it was around the pump that the fire blazed most fiercely. A pipe leading from a 90,000-gallon reservoir on a nearby hill broke during the progress of the fire, this also mitigating against the fight. The automatic sprinklers in the mill kept the blaze from spreading over the whole structure for an hour or more and the fire had been almost extinguished at one time only to break out again on account of the handicap named above.

The mill after the fire presented a scene of total demolition, everything combustible having been consumed. The brick walls are still standing, inside of which is a tangled debris of twisted and misshapen machinery and tin roofing. Nothing about the mill itself was saved. The warehouse, several feet distant was kept from burning by a bucket brigade which kept its walls saturated. The company's store also went unharmed. In the opinion of several prominent cotton mill men present at the scene of the fire the walls left standing are not substantial enough to warrant their use in another building.

O. D. Carpenter, president and general manager of the mill, when seen shortly after the fire was unable to say just what his plans for rebuilding would be, although it is presumed that plans will be made soon for a rehabilitation of the business. Five thousand new spindles had been added within the past two years, the mill operating about 8,000 spindles, manufacturing fine and coarse yarns.

The original building of this plant was erected some 25 years ago. Since then additions have been constantly made.

Elevator Falls—Many Injured.

An accident that caused much excitement occurred Monday morning at 6 o'clock at the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C., when 23 women of the spinning and spool room started up in the elevator to begin the day's work. The elevator had just reached the second floor when suddenly and without the slightest warning the elevator fell, which was caused by the rope sliding in the drum. The elevator is fitted with safety brakes, but the rope was drawn taut which gave the clutch no chance to get a hold. The elevator then struck the bottom with terrific force hurling its burden of human freight to the floor, knocking a number senseless, injuring others so they were unable to move, while some few escaped uninjured.

Physicians were quickly rushed to the scene where everything possible was done for the relief of the sufferers. But at this time the full extent of the injuries sustained by some cannot be ascertained. The injuries consists chiefly of crushed sprained ankles and backs, as the force with which the elevator ascended threw every occupant down, with the feet in most cases hanging over the edge of the cage. Mr. Gilbert, who was running the elevator, only saved himself from serious injury by holding to the rope.

The worst injured of the number is a Miss Norris, who was hurriedly carried to the City Hospital. Her condition is considered very serious. List of the injured follow:

Miss Alma Gaines, broken foot; Miss Maude Gaines, hurt internally; Miss Beaddie Hawkins, face bruised and back sprained; Miss Addie Backett, broken foot; Miss Agnes Cloniger, back and ankle sprained; Mrs. J. R. Parker, internal injury; Miss Reenie Huffman, sprained ankle; Miss Laura Morris, injured hip and sprained ankle; Miss Marie Gilbert, knee bruised and ankle sprained; Miss Callie Webb, broken ankle; Miss Essie McAlister, sprained ankle and injured hip; Miss Essie Horton, badly bruised with a sprained back; Miss Daisy Blanton, hurt internally; Miss Carrie Cherry, crushed ankle and sprained back; Miss Nora Wood, back sprained; Miss Margaret Wood, ankle crushed and back sprained; Miss Texie Gilby, arms bruised and foot sprained.

Kentucky Mfrs. Association.

Philip S. Tuley, president of the Louisville Cotton Mills, who is also president of the Kentucky Manufacturers and Shippers Association, has had to postpone the annual convention of the association, to next month on account of the illness of the secretary, W. P. Dickerson. Practically all of the textile manufacturers of the state are members.

Clark Answers McKelway.
(Continued from Page 10.)

It was from that page he got his figures and presented them here and told you to divide them by six.

Dr. McKelway was not deceived when he went back seven years and obtained those figures. He thought that he would deceive you and through your report deceive the people of the country. He thought he could get by without saying divide them by six, but Chairman Walsh cornered him."

Dr. McKelway's excuse for giving 1900 illiteracy figures to the Commission on Industrial Relations is flimsy and absurd. He used figures of 15 years ago in order to create a bad impression, in the North, of conditions in our Southern mills and I put him in a bad hole from which he is trying to crawl.

Extract from testimony of McKelway:

"I have not seen operative figures for 1910, and they are reduced some on both sides, but in 1900 the illiteracy of the white children in North Carolina from ten to fourteen years of age was sixteen per cent, but in the cotton factories it was fifty per cent. In South Carolina for the same period the illiteracy of the white children from ten to fourteen years of age was 14 per cent, and in the cotton mills it was 48 1-2 per cent. In Georgia the corresponding figures were 12 per cent and 44 per cent. The Federal Bureau of Labor, in its investigation of 1908, found practically the same state of facts, great illiteracy among the children of the cotton mill operatives.

His statement that he had not seen the 1910 figures is wonderful. He has time to secure all kinds of statistics regarding the South but up to May, 1915, he had not had time to peruse the figures of 1910.

He does not explain exactly why he gave Southern cotton mill wages from the seven year old report of 1908 instead of from the December, 1914, report of the Department of Labor, but I suppose that he did not have time to peruse that last report and of course it was entirely incidental that the old reports made the worst showing for the mills.

Verily, lobbying in Washington must be arduous and the Doctor must be greatly overworked if he is seven to fifteen years behind in his study of statistics.

In January I appeared before the National Child Labor Conference and asked them to cease their policy of falsifying and misrepresenting conditions in Southern cotton mills, but as subscription by Northern philanthropists depend largely upon how bad a picture of conditions can be painted, the National Child Labor Committee would reduce their income if they told the true facts, and they have continued their well known methods.

I sat in the Tremont Theatre in Boston, Mass., one Sunday in last



Humidifyingly Speaking
Turbo-fied—Satis-fied
Because the

TURBO HUMIDIFIER

is so easy to install—costs so little for upkeep—is so simple to handle—makes so little trouble—is always on the job—gives exactly the percentage of moisture you require—never spoils goods by overflow—needs so little attention—that the owners of the scores of mills where Turbos are working unanimously declare it makes them worry-free on that score.

Wouldn't you like to join the brigade of the Turbofied? Ask for details of enlistment.

AND ADD THIS TO YOUR LETTER:

"I would like to know of a dozen or more good sized installations of your Turbo and the opinion of these 'Turbo-fied' mill owners regarding it."

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Carding and Spinning, by G. F. Ivey.—Price \$1.00. A practical book on carding and spinning which will be found useful.

Carding Lessons for the Mill Boy—Vaughan—Price \$1.00. A practical carder. Written especially for young carders.

Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations—By D. A. Tompkins—Price \$5.00. An elementary text book for textile schools and self-instruction. Every operation in the ordinary cotton mill is explained simply and with the use of illustrations. Contains much information of value to the experienced man. 395 pages; 33 illustrations; cloth.

Plain Series of Cotton Spinning Calculations—by Cook—\$1.00. A unique and valuable book giving the calculations used in mixing, carding, drawing, and spinning cotton, also original drawings showing points where changes of drafts, speeds, etc., should be made. Setting, production, doublings. 90 pages; freely illustrated; cloth.

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

March and heard O. W. Clark, of the National Child Labor Committee address a packed house.

He told them that many children of six and seven years old were working in North Carolina mills and gave his audience, through a shrewd use of words, the impression that our mills were operated twelve and thirteen hours per day.

I am reliably informed that Photographer Hines, of the National Child Labor Committee, appeared some time ago at the Washington Mills, Fries, Va., and represented himself as an invalid who was doing photographic work in order to earn enough to get to a mountain camp. During the dinner hour he sneaked into the mill and took photographs of some small children that had brought their parents dinner baskets and the photograph was presented to the Virginia Legislature as children working in the mill.

These are merely instances that show the methods and policies of the National Child Labor Committee.

I went to Washington in January to appear before the National Child Labor Conference and I paid my own expenses. My appearing before the Commission on Industrial Relations was upon my own initiative and because I felt that some one should refute the testimony given by A. J. McKelway. I have not been paid nor will I be paid one dollar by the cotton manufacturers.

I join with Dr. McKelway in his hope that he receives a hearing before the Senate Committee on Lobbyists for then we will know who puts up the bulk of the money for the National Child Labor Committee and how much Dr. McKelway receives for his salary and expenses.

Dr. McKelway says that Homer Folks, the vice-chairman of the National Child Labor Committee, does not receive a salary from that organization and I hardly think he needs it.

There is evidence to the effect that he gets \$100 per day for the days he acts on the New York Health Board and \$8,000 per year from the New York Charities Association, not to mention several other salary paying organizations. What Dr. McKelway gets is not a matter of real importance but it is important that he tell the truth.

If he is so overworked that he cannot peruse labor and illiteracy statistics of recent years, I will join the cotton manufacturers in paying some one to make extracts from the census figures for him.

On page 16 of the National Child Labor Bulletin of May, 1915, Mrs. Florence Kelly, a co-worker of Dr. McKelway, says:

"State facts are perhaps as poisonous to the mind as state food to the body."

Nobody knows that better than A. J. McKelway.

David Clark.
Charlotte, N. C., June 7, 1915.

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Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The cotton goods market was quiet last week, but the general tone of the market was good with an increasing number of inquiries coming in. Cotton is thought to be steady enough to give confidence to buyers of goods, and it is thought that jobbers will shortly begin to buy brown and bleached goods for fall delivery. In most quarters of the market, prices were held at firm levels. Slight concessions were allowed on some lines of print cloths and gray goods for future delivery. Buyers are marking time at present and mills are holding back pending further developments.

The scarcity of dyes continue to be the greatest difficulty encountered in the cotton goods trade. Printers are coming to the point where they have to refuse orders, and colored yarns dyers in some instances have also had to turn down business.

The call for white goods showed an increase last week. Prompt deliveries were wanted and good business was put through on these goods. Demand for duck for export trade continued very active. Some large orders were placed in this market last week. Print cloth mills are well sold up and the prices of prints continue very firm in spite of the fact that the demand has been quiet for some time.

Cloths were more active last week, though buying was confined largely to picking up odd lots offered for sale at concessions. Bids for late deliveries were declined in several instances.

Sales of 38 1-2-inch 64x60s were made at 3 15-16 after 3 7-8c. had been accepted earlier in the week. Bids of 4 5-8c. for July deliveries were declined and bids were in the market at 4 3-4c. for 39-inch 68x72s for contracts running through the last half of the year. Sales of spots, 4 1/2 yard 80 squares, were made at 6c. and July deliveries were declined at that price. On 39-inch 72x76s bids of 5 1-4c. for late deliveries were declined and spots were bought in a limited way at that figure. The market closed decidedly firmer. The converters of solid color goods are now feeling the effects of dyestuffs scarcity and are hesitating about buying further lines of gray goods to be piece dyed. Fine yarn goods hold very steady. Further inquiries were in the market for bag goods.

Buyers were not attracted by the prices in the Fall River print cloth market last week, and business for the week was slow. Inquiry was light and manufacturers shaded prices to a considerable degree, but buyers were not inclined to buy in any quantity, and entered the market only when they actually needed the goods to cover immediate needs. Orders for small quantities were reported and a few small contracts for future delivery. Wide and medium goods made up what trading was done.

The fine goods market has shown

more firmness, though trading could not be termed active. Better prices are being offered and manufacturers are able to secure a wider margin of profit on these goods than on the coarser goods.

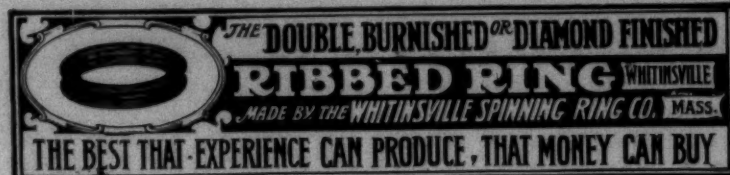
Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

Print cloth, 28-in., std.	3 1-4	—
28-inch, 64x60s	3 1-8	—
Gray goods, 39-inch		
68x72s	4 5-8	—
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s	4 1-8	—
4-yard, 80x80s	6	—
Brown drills, std.	6 1-4	7
Sheetings, So., std.	6 1-4	6 1-4
3-yard, 48x48s	5 7-8	6
4-yard, 56x60s		
4-yard, 48x48s	4 3-4	—
4-yard, 44x44s	4 5-8	—
5-yard, 48x48s	3 3-4	—
Denims, 9-ounce	13 1-4	15
Selkirk, 8-oz., duck	10 1-2	—
Oliver Extra, 8-oz.	10 1-2	—
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in., duck	12 3-4	—
Ticking, 8-ounce	11 1-2	—
Standard prints	5 1-4	—
Standard gingham	6 1-4	—
Fine dress gingham	7 1-2	9 1-4
Kid finished cambrics	4	4 1-4

Hester's Weekly Cotton Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks. In thousands bales.

In sight for week	65
In sight for same 7 days last year	61
In sight for the month	36
In sight same date last year	36
In sight for season	14,770
In sight same date last year	14,670
Port receipts for season	10,414
Port receipts same date last year	10,650
Overland to mills and Canada for season	1,079
Overland same date last year	1,146
Southern mill takings for season	2,791
Southern same date last year	2,848
Interior stocks in excess of August 1	483
Interior last year	127
Foreign exports for week	100
Foreign same seven days last year	97
Foreign for season	7,870
Foreign same date last year	8,672
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week	26
Northern same 7 days last year	14
Northern for season	2,731
Northern to same date last year	2,589
Statement of spinners' takings of American cotton throughout the world:	
This week	35
Same seven days last year	158
Total since August 1	11,820
Same date last year	13,310
Statement of world's visible supply:	
Total visible this week	6,401
Total visible last week	6,757
Total visible same date last year	4,586
Of this the total American this week	4,610



Poor Tempering Does It { Makes broken travelers and cut threads

U. S. RING TRAVELERS ARE AMOS M BOWEN
UNIFORMLY TEMPERED Treasurer PROVIDENCE, R.I.

MATTHIAS OUSLEY, Jr., Southern Representative, Box 126, Greenville, S. C.

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

BOSSON & LANE

—Manufacturers—

CASTOR OIL, SOLUBLE OIL, BLEACHING OIL, TURKEY

RED OIL, SNOWFLAKE, SOLUBLE GREASE

FLAXHORN, ALPHA SODA, OLEINE

B. & L. ANTI-CHLORINE, SOLUBLE WAX

BLEACHERS BLUES

Works and Office

Atlantic, Mass.

Of this the total American last week	4,894	Convincing.
Of this the total American this year	2,684	"Your husband is a very convincing talker?"
All other kinds this week	1,794	"Indeed he is. When he asked me to marry him he convinced me that he could keep me as well on \$18 a week as my father had been keeping me on ten thousand a year."
All other kinds last week	1,862	"I was talking to him and he told me about that; only he said it was you who convinced him that he could."—Houston Post.
All other kinds last year	1,902	
Visible in the U. S. this week	1,601	
Visible this date last year	718	
Visible in other countries this week	4,801	
Visible this date last year	3,869	

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Trading in the yarn market was not very active last week, neither weavers nor knitters buying much yarn. Deliveries on old contracts were good, but collections were not. A good many manufacturers are hampered by the high prices they have to pay for dyestuffs. On some lines however, the dye outlook is better, and substitute dyestuffs have become available that are proving satisfactory.

Last week the demand for knitting yarns was largely confined to such quantities as manufacturers needed for immediate use. Knitters have become more conservative lately in buying yarns, this being largely due to the fact that distributors of finished goods have been slow in taking them. Prices on carded knitting yarns varied greatly, ranging from 15 3-4 to 18 1-2 cents, basis of 10s.

With the exception of one or two sales of good sized quantities, combed yarns were quiet during the week. The demand for single combed yarns was light and prices varied widely. Some improvement was seen in the demand for hile yarn last week. Mercerized continues to hold firmly and manufacturers are well sold up. Spinners held firmly to quoted prices on two-ply combed yarns. Some eastern mills are said to need business on these yarns, and are willing to make price to get it, but reports from the South indicate that the combed yarn mills are well sold up, and will not make any price concessions.

The demand for weaving yarns was light last week, and prices were somewhat softer. Manufacturers have a good supply of weaving yarns on hand and are buying only what they need to fill in with. There were a few sales of 25,000 to 100,000 pounds of weaving yarns for future delivery, but most of the buying was in small quantities for quick shipment.

The outlook for improved conditions is generally regarded as much brighter now than it was at the beginning of the year. Distributors have only small supplies of goods on hand and business conditions are getting better all the time. The opinion is often expressed in this market that the fall will see the beginning of a boom and that 1916 will be an unusually prosperous year.

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s to 8s	15 1-2-16
19s to 12s	17 1-2-17 1-2
14s	—17
16s	16 1-2-17
20s	18 —18 1-2
24s	—19 1-2
26s	19 1-2-20
30s	—21
36s	24 1-2-25
40s	26 1-2-27
50s	—34
3-ply 8s, upholstery	—46 1-2
4-ply 8s upholstery	—16 1-2

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	15 —15 1-2
10s	15 1-2-16
12s	16 —16 1-2
14s	—16 1-2
16s	16 3-4-17
20s	18 —18 1-2
22s	—18
26s	—19
30s	—

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s	15 1-2-16
14s	16 —16 1-2
16s	—17
20s	18 —18 1-2
22s	18 —18 1-2
24s	18 1-2-19
26s	—19
30s	—21
40s	20 —27

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.

8s to 10s	16 —17
12s to 14s	17 —17 1-2
2-ply 16s	17 1-2-18
2-ply 20s	18 1-2-19
2-ply 24s	—19 1-2
2-ply 26s	19 1-2-20
2-ply 30s	—21
2-ply 40s	27 —27 1-2
2-ply 50s	—35

Southern Frame Cones.

8s	—15 1-2
10s	16 —
12s	16 1-2—
14s	16 3-4—
16s	17 1-4—
18s	17 3-4—
20s	18 1-2—
22s	—19 1-2
24s	19 1-2—
26s	20 1-2—
30s	21 —

Eastern Carded Cops.

10s	17 —
11s	17 1-2—
12s	17 1-2—
14s	18 —
16s	18 1-2—
18s	18 3-4—
20s	19 1-2—
22s	20 1-2—
24s	21 —
26s	22 —
28s	23 —
30s	24 —

Two-Ply Carded Peeler Skeins.

22s	21 1-2-22
26s	23 —
30s	24 —
36s	26 —
40s	27 —
50s	36 —37

Carpet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins.

9-4 slack	17 —
8-4 slack	16 1-2—
8-3-4 hard twist	14 1-2-15

McKelway Makes Attack on Clark.

(Continued from Page 3.)

mill employes in a representative week." Nowhere else that I know of has an elaborate study of wages been made as in this report of the federal bureau of labor.

I suppose I should not object to the assertion of extraordinary influence which Mr. Clark made on of has an elaborate study of wages been made as in this report of the my behalf. He said that this report "was prepared under his friend, Labor Commissioner Neill, and it has been often said that Dr. McKelway had a considerable influence in the compilation of that report." Nevertheless and notwithstanding, Dr. McKelway had nothing to do with the compilation of the report. There are 19 volumes of it, the first volume being devoted to the cotton textile industry in New England and in the southern states. Former Commissioner Neill needs no defense at my hands. He was appointed chief of the federal bureau of labor by President Roosevelt, re-appointed by President Taft, and again appointed by President Wilson, over the protest of Senator Owen. But to suppose that any outsider could have had anything to do with the compilation of a government report of this nature is to betray an ignorance and unintelligence which is lamentable.

You report Mr. Clark correctly in saying that Mr. Homer Folks admitted that the National Child Labor committee did misrepresent conditions. That is as absolute a falsehood as the suggestion in another paper filed by Mr. Clark, that Mr. Folks, who is vice-chairman of the committee, was receiving a salary from the funds of the committee. The quotation which Mr. Clark makes from Mr. Folks' speech does not admit of any such interpretation and the full quotation absolutely negatives it. It is a poor cause that has to be supported by malicious falsehood.

Finally, I wish to add that I made it plain in my testimony that I did not blame the people of the south, including the people of North Carolina, for allowing such abuses of childhood to continue. I believe that the people of North Carolina, for example, are as humane as the people of Arkansas and that if they had a right to vote on the question they would adopt a model child labor law by as large a majority as we gained in Arkansas under the initiative and referendum last year, 73,000 for the bill to 25,000 opposed. But as long as the senate of North Carolina is controlled by the cotton manufacturers as long as the committee on manufactures to which cotton manufacturers are appointed, is allowed to report on child labor legislation, so long as the people of North Carolina must suffer the reproach of allowed an inhumane system of child labor. For more than a decade the cotton manufacturers have successfully resisted any effective state legislation. Mr. Clark argued before the industrial relations commission, in one of the papers filed, against federal legislation on the subject. Mr. Clark appeared with a lobby of cotton manufacturers before the senate committee on manufactures in Raleigh during the recent session of the leg-

"The Clinchfield Route"

Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Ry.
and
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway
of South Carolina

EFFECTIVE NOV. 26, 1914.

Eastern Standard Time.

Southbound—No. 3, Passenger, Daily

Lv. Dante, Va. 8:30 a. m.
Lv. St. Paul, Va. 8:52 a. m.
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va. 10:17 a. m.
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn. 11:45 a. m.
Lv. Marion, N. C. 3:55 p. m.
Lv. Bostic, N. C. 4:57 p. m.
Ar. Spartanburg, S. C. 6:05 a. m.

No. 5 Mixed, Daily

Lv. Dante, Va. 12:50 p. m.
Lv. St. Paul, Va. 1:20 p. m.
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va. 3:15 p. m.
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn. 5:18 p. m.
Ar. Erwin, Tenn. 6:30 p. m.
Northbound—No. 2, Passenger, Daily.
Lv. Erwin, Tenn. 8:15 a. m.
Ar. Johnson City, Tenn. 8:55 a. m.
Ar. Speer's Ferry, Va. 10:35 a. m.
Ar. St. Paul, Va. 12:17 p. m.
Ar. Dante, Va. 12:40 p. m.

No. 4, Passenger, Daily.

Lv. Spartanburg, S. C. 11:00 a. m.
Ar. Bostic, N. C. 12:07 p. m.
Ar. Marion, N. C. 1:05 p. m.
Ar. Johnson City, Tenn. 5:18 p. m.
Ar. Speer's Ferry, Va. 7:02 p. m.
Ar. St. Paul, Va. 8:35 p. m.
Ar. Dante, Va. 9:00 p. m.

Patrons are requested to apply to nearest Agent for definite information, or to

CHAS. T. MANDEL,

Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent.

J. J. CAMPION,

V.-Pres. and Traffic Manager.

islature in opposition to the Weaver child labor bill, the enactment of which would have put North Carolina abreast of Massachusetts so far as the employment of children in factories is concerned; and Massachusetts is behind several of the more progressive states of the west. I suppose it will be impossible for Mr. Clark to understand that he and those for whom he presumes to speaking in opposing state legislation are furnishing the best possible argument for federal legislation.

But so far as the cause of child labor reform is concerned, I hope that Mr. Clark will be given encouragement by the subscribers and advertisers of his textile bulletin to continue his assaults upon the cause and upon those who are standing for that reform. I believe that it does a great deal of good to our cause in creating public sentiment in its favor and in making votes where votes are needed to enact legislation. A. J. McKelway.

Washington, June 3, 1915.

He laughs best who cackles at himself.

Yes, it takes two to make a bargain but, unfortunately, many times only one gets it.

The human family is divided into two classes:—those who do things and those who say—"It can't be done."

Let us not be distressed over present conditions. Evil if permitted to run riot happily solves its own destiny by committing suicide.

Some there are who are wid yez on pay day and again yez the other five days of the week. And some there are who are otherwise.

Life is just one dam thing after another, but it is measured by deeds—not excuses—Parks Piping Parables.

Weaving Costs Analyzed

It has been said that the weavers in the Orient are paid the **American Weavers Cheapest** immense sum of 12 cents a day while weavers in this country may be paid \$11.00 to \$12.00 a week, which would appear to make the weaving costs in the United States about sixteen and two-thirds times as much as in the Orient, but take into consideration that a weaver in the United States can run approximately twenty automatic looms at a much greater speed than the foreign weaver and consequently turn out a correspondingly large volume of goods. The chief thing which has made this higher wage with a lower cost possible in the United States has been the adoption of the automatic looms.

It is not necessary for you to throw out your present **Efficiency of Looms** weaving equipment to install automatic looms. By our new methods your present equipment can be made automatic and as efficient as any automatic looms in existence for about one-third of the cost.

Ask us about it

Hopedale Mfg. Co.
Milford, Mass.

Personal Items

A. A. Short of Olbemarle, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Cowpens (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

L. A. Huggins, second hand in No. 2 spinning at the Louisville (Ky.) Cotton Mills, has been promoted to second hand in No. 1 spinning also.

C. D. Scott, formerly of Prattville, Ala., has accepted the position of master mechanic at the LaGrange Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

W. M. Morris, who recently resigned as master mechanic at the Chadwick Mills, Charlotte, N. C., has accepted a similar position with one of the plants of Imperial Tobacco Co., at Winston-Salem, N. C.

International Cotton Mills Company's Plants to Be Sold.

The plants of the International Cotton Mills Co., of Boston, which are located at Tallassee, Ala., Columbia, S. C., and Baltimore, Md., have been ordered sold to satisfy mortgages of the Continental Trust Co., of Baltimore, but it is understood there plants will not cease operations during the settlement of the claims against this Boston corporation.

Children Severely Burned.

Two young children of the assistant superintendent of the Caroleen (N. C.) Mill, George W. Rollins, were severely burned Monday by the turning over accidentally of a coffee-pot full of hot coffee. A physician was hastily called and treated the cases promptly. The breast and facial burns on the children are painful, but the little sufferers are doing better and are passing the point of seriousness.

Three Clean Villages.

Kinston, N. C.—Kinston now claims the three cleanest mill villages in this section of the country. Besides the Caswell Cotton Mills' "Spotless town," which Doctor States, the Federal health expert, a year or two ago declared was the model of the eastern part of the United States, the Kinston Cotton Mills and Orion Knitting Mills communities in the suburbs to the east of the city have been so thoroughly cleaned up and painted up as to earn the congratulations of the health authorities and medical fraternity.

Miss Newton, a hygiene specialist, is employed regularly in the latter two. The Caswell village is on the western side of town. Prizes are offered in all three for best vegetable gardens, flower yards and the cleanest premises. No flies are in either village, it is said.

A mass-meeting of the Orion and Kinston Mill villagers in Christ Episcopal Church, East Kinston, last week appointed three committees to work for clean homes, gardens and beautification.—Kinston Correspondence to Charlotte Observer.

Underground.

Wife—You are very fussy about him.

your food, Henry. My poor, dear,

first husband used to eat uncom-

is now.—Ex.

plainly everything I cooked for

Husband—Yes, and look where he

is now.—Ex.

WANTED

EVERY MILL in the SOUTH to use
REMOVOIL, LOOM LUBRIK, MYCO NON-FLUID
OIL AND LOOM GREASE, DISINFECTANTS,
MYCO GREASE SIZE.

MASURY-YOUNG CO.

Est. 1857

BOSTON, MASS.

**Diamond Roving Cans
Diamond Fibre Trucks
Diamond Doffing Boxes**



Diamond State Fibre Co., Elsmere, Del.

Southern Representatives, PEARSON & RAMSAUR, GREENVILLE, S. C.

You Can Reduce Weaving Costs

Send us a worn shuttle with completely filled bobbin and state kind of goods woven and name of loom. These will explain your needs and help us to design an efficiency shuttle for your requirements. This shuttle has the approval of loom builders and weaving experts. It should help you to weave better fabric at a lessened expense.

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE COMPANY

Woonsocket, R. I.

Bradford Soluble Grease



UNEXCELLED as a softening agent in the finishing of cotton fabrics. Used extensively both by finishers of colored goods and bleachers in finish of white fabrics. Any degree of "softness" may be obtained by the proper use of this article. A neutral preparation. Write for recipe for finishing.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON McRAE

Southern Sales Agent

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS.

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 93 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914 Southern mills consumed 162,097 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely those portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.

M. V. RICHARDS, Industrial and Agricultural Commissioner,

Southern Railway,

Room 129,

Washington, D. C.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Weavers Wanted.

Wanted.—Weavers for a night run. New Draper looms on plain work. Run five nights and pay for six. Pay off every week. Good running work and good wages. Do not pay transportation. Can also furnish work for a few spinners. Write Supt. Kershaw Cotton Mill, Kershaw, S. C.

Winder For Sale.

For Sale — One 100-spindle Foster Winder, Model No. 6. Now running satisfactorily and in good condition. Cheap for cash. Address A. B. C., care Textile Bulletin.

Cloth Room Overseer Wanted.

Wanted.—A number one good cloth room man who is familiar with colored work. Must be sober and a good manager of help. State age, and if married or single, and give reference in first letter. Address Cloth Room, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Spindles Wanted.

Want to purchase several thousand McMullen spindles complete. Must be in good condition. Send representative sample. Selma Mfg. Co., Selma, Ala.

WANT—Position as overseer weave room. Am good designer and have had eight years experience in weave room. Can give good references as to character and ability. Address No. 1085.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$2.50 per day. Have long experience and am a good manager of help. Good references. Address 1086.

WANT position as superintendent of cloth mill, 10,000 to 25,000 spindles, have a number of years experience in carding and spinning. Now employed as overseer spinning in large mill. Married and strictly sober. Age 30 years. Technical graduate in cotton manufacturing. Would consider reasonable salary. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 1087.

WANT position as overseer of carding in Piedmont section of North or South Carolina, preferably Greenville, S. C. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1088.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as superintendent and am capable of handling any size job. Age 45. Can give excellent references. Now employed as superintendent. Address No. 1090.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding in large mill. Held last position as overseer of carding in large mill for over three years. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1091.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill where I can invest part of my salary. Have long experience as overseer of carding and am now employed as such, but want place as superintendent. Age 35, good habits. Excellent references from present employers. Address No. 1092.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have ten years experience as overseer of cloth room on white and colored, finished and unfinished goods. Now employed but wish larger job. Age 35, sober, accurate and reliable. Satisfactory references. Address 1093.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience in first-class mills and can furnish good references from former employers. Address No. 1094.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer a yarn mill. Have had long experience and can furnish the best of references from former employers. Address No. 1095.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill or carder in large mill. Now employed, but want larger job. Good

experience and references. Address No. 1096.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Would accept position as second hand in large room. Have had good experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1097.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$3.00 per day. Now employed but prefer to change. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1098.

WANT position as superintendent. Am expert on fine as well as classy yarns for all purposes. Know how to make dividends. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1099.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or as carder and spinner. Have had long experience and can furnish best of reference. Address No. 1100.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Have had charge of carding and spinning in large mill and gave satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 1101.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had four years experience and can give present and past employers as reference. Married and sober. Address No. 1102.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Long experience in both positions. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1103.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 15 years experience in carding and spinning. Am at present overseer of carding, but wish larger job. Good references. Address No. 1104.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed but prefer to change. Can give satisfactory references. Address No. 1105.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed in a small mill but am capable of handling a larger job. Can give best of references. Address No. 1106.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic. Age 47. Have had 25 years experience in cotton mill steam plants. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1107.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have run large rooms and have very wide experience. Can give former employers as references. Address No. 1108.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and always give satisfaction. Reason for changing better salary. Age 45. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from ground up on both white and colored work. Address No. 1109.

WANT position of overseer of carding. Experienced on combers and double carding and have always give satisfaction. Best of references. Address No. 1110.

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SIGGERS & SIGGERS

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Suite 34 N. U. Washington, D. C.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in large mill or superintendent of ten or twenty thousand spindle weaving mill. Experienced on both heavy and fine goods, plain and fancy. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 1111.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed but would change for larger job. Good references. Address No. 1112.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on Draper, Stafford and plain looms. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1113.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. 14 years in mill, 8 years as overseer. Age 30. Married. Experienced on both white and colored work. Address No. 1114.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed but would change for larger job. Long experience in both. Nothing less than \$2.50 considered. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1115.

WANT position as superintendent. Would like to figure with any mill that is not getting results. Can furnish references and can change on short notice. Age 37. Address No. 1116.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT cotton mill man desires position as superintendent or manager, one who has had long practical experience on all classes of cotton goods in Northern mills. Good organizer and manager. 42 years of age and married. Best of references. Address No. 1117.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Long practical experience on all classes of yarns from 4s to 180s. Also experienced on automobile tires and similar fabrics. Address No. 1118.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in small mill or second hand in large room. Age 32. Have 15 years experience. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1119.

WANT position as superintendent. Now superintendent of small mill and giving satisfaction but want larger job. Was overseer of carding for many years. Fine references. Address No. 1120.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and have been on present job many years, but want larger mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1121.

WANT position as chief engineer and master mechanic. Age 36. Have ten years experience and am not afraid of work. Have family of mill help. Good references. Address No. 1122.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent in small or medium size yarn mill. Am now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 1123.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer of large weave room. Have had long experience in both positions and can give former employers as references. Address No. 1124.

WANT position as master mechanic. 20 years experience and can furnish fine references. Have 2 doffers and 1 spinner. Strictly sober. Address No. 1125.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or superintendent of large spinning room. Have 23 years experience as carder and spinner, 18 years of which have been overseer. Strictly sober. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 1126.

WANT position as superintendent. Many years experience. Have been superintendent of two of the most successful mills in the South. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1127.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 14 years experience as overseer on all kinds of work, both white and colored. Am 41 years old. Can furnish references as to ability and character. Address No. 1128.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill (hosiery or weaving yarns) or carder in good size mill. Age 39. Married. 7 years experience as carder. 5 years as superintendent. Can furnish good references. Now employed. Address No. 1129.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and energetic young superintendent 30 years of age wants larger position. Am practical and capable of giving you good service on either plain, fancy or colored goods. Will be pleased to submit reference and correspond with any good size mill wanting a man. Address No. 1130.

A PRACTICAL weaver now employed wants to make a change. Age 34. Strictly sober. Can run a job and get results. Nothing less than \$3.00 per day will be considered. Address No. 1131.

WANT position as carder. Am now employed as carder and know how to watch my costs and my room. Reason for wanting to change will be furnished upon request. Address No. 1132.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill. Experienced on both white and colored goods. Familiar with all departments and now employed as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 1133.

WANT position as superintendent or carder or spinner. Would accept position as second hand in large card room. Experienced on sheeting, drills, ducks, osnaburgs and print cloths. Good references. Address No. 1134.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Now employed but want larger and more modern mill. Can furnish entirely satisfactory references. Address No. 1135.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. 20 years experience. Have a night job but wish to go on a day job. Good references. Address No. 1136.

WANT position as superintendent of hosiery yarn or plain white goods mill. 5 years as superintendent. 6 years carder and spinner. Strictly sober. Best of references. Address No. 1137.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Now employed on night job, but prefer to change. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1138.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder and spinner in small mill. Now employed but want larger job. Long experience. Good references. Address No. 1139.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in either yarn or weaving mill. Have been overseer in good mills for 9 years. Age 30. Married. Strictly sober. Address No. 1140.

WANT position as superintendent of 5,000 to 15,000 spindle mill either weaving or spinning. 27 years practical experience. Now employed as superintendent. Have experience in some of largest mills in South. Good references. Address No. 1142.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving or yarn mill of not less than 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger mill. Fine references. Address No. 1143.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Long experience. Now employed. Good references. Will not consider less than \$2.50. Address No. 1144.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, warping, spooling and slashing. Have 15 years experience on colored and white work. Age 40. Married. Sober. Can give good references. Address No. 1145.

WANT position as superintendent by practical man with executive ability, fully capable of managing a mill, one who will stay on the job and get possible results. 10

years as superintendent, 12 years as overseer. Experienced on plain and fancy weaves. A-1 references. Address No. 1146.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Presently employed as erector, but wish to secure position as spinner. Long experience as overseer and can furnish good references. Address No. 1147.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish first-class references from former employers. Strictly sober. Address No. 1148.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience, especially on colored goods and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 1149.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have 12 years experience as overseer of large rooms. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but wish to change on account of health of family. Can give present employers as references. Address No. 1150.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed at night, but want day job. 12 years as overseer in successful mill and can give all former employers as reference. Address No. 1151.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Long experience and am now employed but for good reasons prefer to change. Fine references. Address No. 1152.

WANT position as superintendent of either plain weaving or yarn mill. Am all-round practical mill man, but especially strong on carding. Have made a close study of waste problems and am in position to more than save my salary in the waste account. Let me investigate your waste conditions. Correspondence confidential. Address No. 1153.

WANT position as superintendent. Am a young man of good education and also long practical experience. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger job. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1154.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have long experience on both white and colored work and all makes of looms. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1155.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and first-class training. Can furnish best of references from present and past employers. Address No. 1157.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have experience and ability and am well recommended by former employers. Can make good. Address No. 1158.

WANT position as superintendent. Age 28. Married. Graduate of Philadelphia Textile School, with

practical experience as assistant superintendent. Special experience on colored and fancy goods. Address No. 1159.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Age 39. Have 19 years experience on all grades of sheetings, domestics and export goods. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1160.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 18 years experience as superintendent. Am practical in all departments and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1161.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 30. Have had long experience with cotton mill steam plants and am also a good electrician. Address No. 1162.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as superintendent and have run some of the best mills in the South. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1163.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinner or both. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1172.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experience on sheeting and colored work. Am also expert slasher man. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1175.

A NO. 1 MACHINIST wants a better paying job. Can run a master mechanic's job. Now employed as assistant master mechanic. Married. Sober. Will give references. Address No. 1176.

WANT position as carder. Have 5 years experience as carder, also I. C. S. diploma on carding and spinning. 38 years old. Married. Can furnish best of references. Can come on short notice. Address No. 1177.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and have handled some of the most successful mills in the South. Can furnish good references and get results. Address No. 1178.

According to Billy Sunday.

Pastor (christening infant)—What do you want to call this bunk of excess baggage, Bo?

Presiding Parson—What miserable mutt giveth this skirt to be married to this gink?

The bride's father—I'm the guy. Industrious Usher—Slide, you ice-cars! Slide.

Passing the Plate—Come across with the iron-men, you low-lived tight-wads!

Sunday School Superintendent—All of you little fivers that want to swat Satan stand on one leg.—Puck.

Misunderstood.

He (enviously)—Margaret, there's been something trembling on my lips for months and months.

She—Yes, so I see; why don't you shave it off?—Ex.

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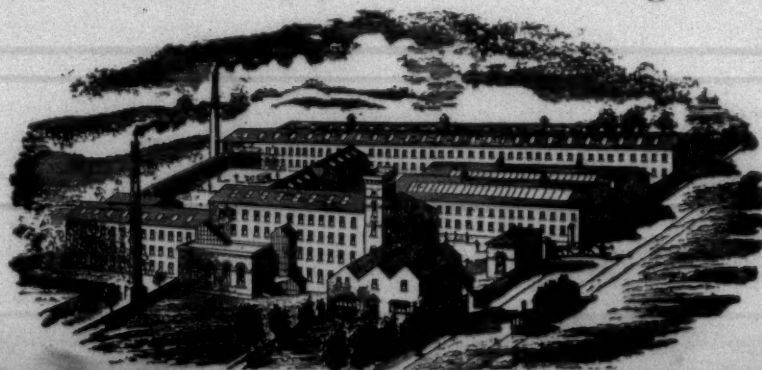
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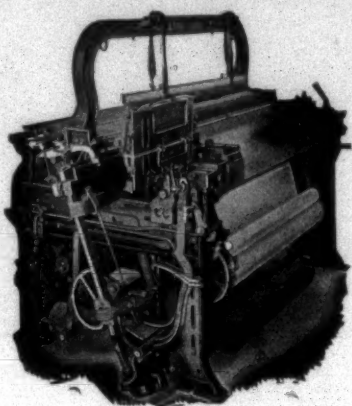
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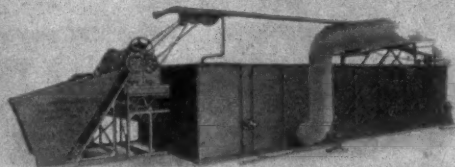
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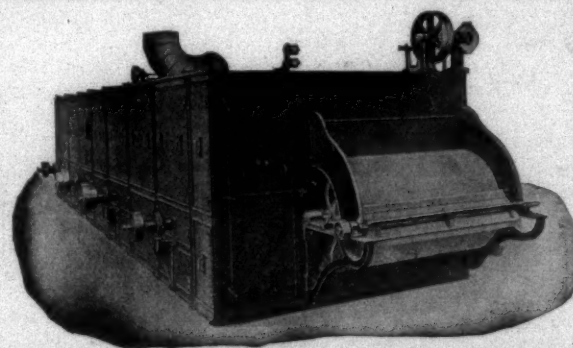
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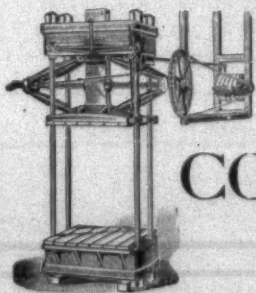
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